

# The Daily New Mexican

THE NEW MEXICAN PRINTING CO.

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The New Mexican is the oldest newspaper in New Mexico. It is sent to every postoffice in the Territory and has a large and growing circulation among the intelligent and progressive people of the southwest.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 27.

AN Arkansas man was lynched for stealing a hog. This is horrible. A man who steals an Arkansas hog should not be killed. He belongs in the lunatic asylum.

TAMMANY being "forbist" the aspirations of the Hon. W. Jennings Bryan, the latter is preparing to take a very gloomy and Parkhurstian view of the future of Greater New York.

SANTA FE merchants and business men are allowing the valuable trade and business of the rich Cochiti mining section to slip away from them through sheer neglect. It is a pity this is true.

The female music hall performers of New York are to form a protective union. From what is known of these ladies, the public needs much more protection from them than they do from the public.

A beet sugar factory in this valley means prosperity and wealth to all concerned. But then it is very hard to get the people of this city or valley to take hold of things that are beneficial to them and the community they live in.

BRITISH exports of steam engines and other machinery declined more than \$2,000,000 in the month of December because of the engineers' strike. In money, as well as in market prestige, the recent engineers' strike was the costliest that England has ever experienced.

A NEW YORK man, Mr. Frederick Horenden, has published a book of 400 pages in which he attempts to answer the following questions: "Where are we? What are we? From whence do we come? Whither do we go?" And still people wonder at the fact that the insane asylum and the penal institutions of New York state are full too overflowing.

THE production of pig iron in the United States during December, 1897, was 997,000 gross tons. The output during the last six months of 1897 was 5,721,000 gross tons. It is expected that the production for the present month will be in excess of 1,000,000 tons. The most reassuring feature of this heavy output is that it is not being piled up in yards, but sold for consumption. Though prices are low, the transactions are enormous.

JUDGE L. E. McCOMAS, just elected a senator of the United States from Maryland to succeed Senator Gorman, March 3, 1899, is a man of great ability and considerable experience in public life. He represented the sixth Maryland district in the house several terms and made a fine record for sagacity, energy and straightforwardness. He also held an important judicial position in the District of Columbia under the Harrison administration. He is a strong Republican and a sound money man.

THE Wyoming sheep ranges are covered with snow and the thermometer in that section during the past few days has ranged from 25 to 35 degrees below zero. In New Mexico a good deal of snow has fallen, but as the weather is, comparatively speaking mild, sheep are not suffering from cold and the snow fall has greatly benefited the ranges. Verily New Mexico is the ideal sheep raising section of the United States and can easily and fully sustain ten times the number of sheep now within its borders.

SOME renegades from the Republican party and a few Democratic newspapers in the territory are worrying greatly over the future of the Republican party in the territory and bawling and charging that bossism prevails in the party and it will be ruined thereby. Their sympathy, however, finds no responsive chord in the minds of the Republicans of the territory. Their sympathetic tears and sorrowful advice might just as well be kept at home. The Republican party of New Mexico can take care of itself in spite of such cattle.

**Sugar Consumption in the United States.**  
The American people have a very sweet tooth. Last year they consumed 2,066,263 tons of sugar—an increase over the consumption of the previous year of 136,177 tons. During 1897 we produced 41,347 tons of beet sugar, 289,000 tons of cane sugar, and enough sugar from maple trees and sorghum to bring the total amount up to 336,656 tons. This is a good deal of sweetness, but it is a mere trifle in comparison with our imports of 1,700,697 tons from foreign countries.

It is not easy for the average mind to grasp the meaning of such arrays of figures. Their magnitude overwhelms

rather than enlightens. But it is necessary to use them in expressing the totals of American consumption of any of the great staple products. In vastness and purchasing power the market afforded by the United States is unrivaled by any other country in the world. That is why European producers try so hard to get into it.

## New Mexico's Gold Mines.

Never before in the history of New Mexico has there been so bright an outlook for the mining industry as there is at present. From every mining district in the territory come reports of remarkable activity in the mines and wonderful finds of rich ore. The possibilities of New Mexico mines, well known to those familiar with the formations and deposits, have at last been recognized by capitalists in the north and east, and the past three months have witnessed the unusual sight of large sums of outside money being invested in gold mining in the territory.

As a rule, the ores in New Mexico are of a low grade, and that has militated against the proper and successful development of good properties. The discoveries of methods of treatment which save 90 per cent and over of the values of ores have changed former ideas of mining, and the fact that a large body of ore, bearing a moderate value, is more valuable and profitable to work than a small streak of extremely rich rock, is now recognized. And on this point has turned the success of mining in New Mexico. It is no unusual thing to see, in the various camps, veritable quarries of rock which will yield from \$6 to \$20 per ton. Under old treatments such claims were almost valueless; when subjected to improved processes they have become bonanzas.

However, there are rich claims in the territory which rival those in the Klondike region, and these will be worked for all they are worth the present year. Carloads of machinery are on the way to the mines, and sensational results are confidently expected from the erection of mills and smelters by those who are thoroughly posted on such matters. Success is now assured to the miners who have toiled and suffered for years past, and when the reports of the gold output are made at the close of 1898, New Mexico's name will stand well up in the column of producers.

## Not an Expensive "Law Suit."

Mr. Carl Schurz, editor of Harper's Weekly, mugwump and boss civil service reformer, is opposed to the annexation of Hawaii, and has recently discovered a new cause why those islands should fall into the grasp of some other country, preferably Germany, from where he came. That cause he styles "buying a law suit."

He reasons that America's immunity from harassing diplomatic complications, and possibly war, with foreign countries, is due to the fact that in fighting the United States a foreign nation would have nothing to gain. While it is possible for our coast cities to be seized by any strong naval power and held for ransom, it would be impossible for it to gain a permanent foothold upon desirable territory, and a war would be fruitless. Up to the present time the people of the United States have pretty generally attended to their own business, allowed European nations to slash around the islands of the seas, in Africa, and even in China, without interfering, and so long as that policy is pursued there can be no excuse for warring on America.

But, should we begin a "career of expansion," as Mr. Schurz denominates it, before there is half enough population in the country to develop its resources, and by so doing manifest a disposition to acquire additional territory as well as to extend commerce, all these peaceful conditions would be changed. The powers now contending for the control of the Pacific ocean would have cause for a quarrel with us, the islands in question would be a prize worth fighting for, and one, if once gained, could be held by reason of its remoteness from our continental possessions. It therefore follows, according to Mr. Schurz' idea, that Hawaii once a part of the United States, the government would be forced to assume the burden of an excessive naval and military force, which would prove an expensive luxury and a drain upon the country. Mr. Schurz further opines that our commercial relations with Hawaii are so much more important than those of other countries that all that is necessary to keep the islands free from any foreign invasion is to put up a sign "hands off," and the present state of affairs would remain unchanged.

Perhaps Mr. Schurz is correct in his position, but it is to be feared that the gentleman's great experience as a public man, has not thoroughly impressed him with the greediness of many of our Transatlantic neighbors. They recognize the importance of the Hawaiian islands as the key to the Pacific and the countries to the east, and should the United States fail to either annex or extend a protection over them, there would be a steamship race for that part of the globe, and the nation which reached Honolulu first would take possession in the name of the king, czar, emperor or queen, as the case might be. Instantly, and Uncle Sam's "hands off" sign would be used to kindle a fire to boil coffee over. The average American, not the very smart one, can see the desirability of having the stars and stripes float over the islands, and there will be a mighty storm of indignation for the statesmen at Washington to face, if the present congress does not accomplish annexation. The additional expense necessary, in the way of a navy, to hold the new territory will be borne without a murmur.

## CAUGHT AT THE FINISH.

**He Was Looking For Bunko Stealers and Thought He'd Found One.**  
A little old man with weather-beaten whiskers, an overcoat that must have been an heirloom, the balance of his outfit being in harmony, and a glazed valise with spots of the glaze immediately upon the news stand in the station.

"Took a little run down to see the city," he confided. "Big town. Seen a most everything in it. What I want is a quarter. I'll give you one for 'bout a nickel. I kin git to sleep afore it's half read."

Getting a wild western tale, he started for the gate.

"Hold on there, uncle!" shouted a traveling man who tapped the old gentleman on the shoulder to attract his attention. "You have my valise."

"Keep away from me," shouted the farmer. "You can't bunko me. Don't come nigh me."

"But you have my!"  
"Look out, mister. I don't want no gold bricks or green goods."

"But you'll allow me to!"  
"I won't low nuthin. I can't cash no checks. I can't open no locks. I can't find the pea under a shell. I—"

"Give me that valise!" said the man in a stern voice, for there was a grinning crowd now on the scene.

"Police!" whooped the old man, and as an officer appeared: "This here cuss is tryin to steal my carpet sack. I lost last a four foot umbrell I've had for 30 years, and now they're after this grip."

The news stand man explained. The policeman quietly changed the valises, and as the rural visitor rushed for his train he was heard to exclaim:

"Bunkoed, be gosh!"—Detroit Free Press.

## Jolly Jack Ashore.

"Hold hard, mate! Blowed if she ain't sprung a leak!"—Sketch.

**Her Favorite.**  
The little daughter of a certain musical critic, whose fame is more than local, was overheard the other day entertaining a visitor while her mother was out of the room.

"And do you like music too?" asked the visitor politely.

"Oh, yes, indeed," replied the child, with as near an approach to her father's manner as she could manage. "I'm specially fond of opera."

"What opera do you like?" asked the visitor. The child hesitated. Then she recovered her grown up air.

"Oh," she said carelessly, "my favorites are 'Lohndutehman' and 'The Flying Grim.'"—Washington Post.

**Putting It Mildly.**  
"Is there any truth in the report that one of your guests was dragged from his bed last night and lynched by mistake for another man whom he resembled?" inquired a recently arrived and timorously inclined tourist from the east.

"Aw, well," replied the Oklahoma land-lord, "that was such a roamer in the air, I believe."—New York Sunday Journal.

**A Familiar Topic.**  
"Well, well!" exclaimed Mrs. Cornstossel. "I ain't say anything about that big Chinese wall before in several years."

"Where do you see anything about it now?" inquired her husband, looking over her shoulder.

"Right there in that column headed 'The Partition of China.'"—Washington Star.

**Respected Labor.**  
"Now," said Mr. Con Mann to the young fellow in the check suit who was trying to be witty; "now, don't you get funny about work and the people that follow it. If the farmer didn't work, how would he get our money together for us?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

**The Ethics of Dancing.**  
Rector's Wife—You ought to avoid even the appearance of evil. Do you, yourself, think the girls who dance are right?

Belle of the Parish—They must be. I know the girls who don't dance are always left.—Harlem Life.

**Free Alcohol.**  
"This talk about free alcohol for use in the arts," began Gaswell.

"Well?" asked Gaswell.

"Has that anything to do with painting the town red?"—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

**A Supplementary Opinion.**  
"I don't know what I would have done if it hadn't been for you!" exclaimed the discharged prisoner.

"Well, you would probably have done time," said the proud lawyer.—Boston Traveler.

**A Flat Color.**  
Fair Shopper—Yes, it's a pretty color. But why do you call it "boy messenger" blue?

Shopman—Because we will guarantee, madam, that it will never run.—Pearson's Weekly.

## FASHION HINTS.

**Latest Styles in Useful and Ornamental Outer Garments.**

Parisian women who have occasion to wear elegant costumes through the street cover them with long redingotes or mantles of silk waterproof. These are very prettily made and trimmed, but are laid aside immediately upon entering the house, even if a call of only a few minutes' duration is to be made. They are worn simply to preserve the gown from dust, dampness and other injury while walking.

Velvet is the favorite trimming material. It is used for ruffles, in hands and in ruffles, and all varieties are seen—plaid, striped, embroidered, fancy and plain velvet.

Chenille is a revived decoration and is successfully employed on cloth entrusted with velvet, the chenille being used to outline the applied designs. Nets of chenille studded with steel or jet are introduced as a millinery trimming and sometimes cover entire hats.

The characteristic feature of this season is the blouse jacket. In velvet, in cloth, embroidered with braid or cord and in fur, it is almost universally worn. Otter,



EVENING CAPE.

caracul, astrakhan and chinchilla are the furs most used for blouses, which are always made with a short luscious and belted in with a more or less ornamental girdle. A decorative buckle at least is worn, and often the belt is embroidered with metal and jewels or is of filigree or enamel.

Fur is worn more extensively than ever by both children and women, but the less costly varieties alone are used for little people, astrakhan being usually preferred for them.

An illustration is given of an evening wrap of sky blue brocade silk. It is mounted on a yoke of white satin, embroidered with gold and colored silks, and there are staid ends to match, between which is a plain front of white liberty satin. Around the yoke is a deep ruffle of lace with a heading. The valois collar is lined with white mink.

JUDIC CHOLEY.

## FASHIONS IN FUR.

**For Trimmings—Elegant Wraps For Street and Evening Wear.**

A novel way of trimming with fur is to attach tails of mink by both ends, thus forming festoons, beneath which is placed a ruffle of green, violet or orange velvet. Fur combined with lace, beads and jewels, flowers and brilliant velvet is an odd fancy, but one which is highly fashionable, such light accessories giving life to the somber tones of the pelts.

Entire gowns are sometimes made of fur—for outdoor wear only, of course—while vests, boleros, jackets, capes and pelerines of fur are thick as leaves in Valkenbrook.

Fur redingotes are seen in Paris, caracul being the favorite for close fitting garments with skirts, because of its pliability and thinness. Fitted jackets of fur are preferred by those women who want something which will appear well for several seasons without remodeling.

Evening wraps may be long or short, according to the taste and the purse of the wearer. Those which are long are the more elegant, rich material being employed.



FUR WRAP.

played for them, of course. The simplest are of fine silk plush in warm tones, lined with satin or quilted silk of a harmoniously contrasting color, preferably light. Short wraps are worn by young girls, as being less stately than long mantles. White mongolie is the most usual fur trimming, the collar being lined and the wrap bordered with it, while there is sometimes an entire yoke of the fur. Mongolie may be replaced by ostrich feather trimming, or even by coq plumes.

The picture shows an entirely new fur garment, half cape and half wrap. It has a short, close bodice of astrakhan, with double collar and border of the basque being also of mongolie. Peluterie sleeves of mongolie cover the upper part of the arm.

JUDIC CHOLEY.

**Didn't Want the Whole Family.**  
Her Parents (to prospective son-in-law)—Is your financial condition such as will enable you to support a family?

Young Man (timidly)—Why, I—er—that is, I was—only figuring on supporting Clara.—Chicago News.

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**Montezuma Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M.** Regular communication first Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. F. S. DAVIS, W. M. J. B. BRADY, Secretary.

**Santa Fe Chapter No. 1, R. A. M.** Regular convocation second Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. JAMES H. BRADY, H. P. ARTHUR SELIGMAN, Secretary.

**Santa Fe Commandery No. 1, K. T.** Regular convocation fourth Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. MAX. FROST, E. C.

**ADDISON WALKER, Recorder.**

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**PARADISE LODGE** No. 2, I. O. O. F. meets every Thursday evening at Odd Fellows' hall. Visiting brothers welcome. SIOLE LEBOW, N. G. H. W. STEVENS, Recording Secretary.

**CENTENNIAL ENCAMPMENT No. 3, I. O. O. F.** Regular communication the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows' hall; visiting patriarchs welcome. THOS. A. GOODWIN, C. P. A. F. EASLEY, Scribe.

**MYRTLE REBEKAH LODGE, No. 8, I. O. O. F.** Regular meeting first and third Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows' hall. Visiting brothers and sisters welcome. THERESA NEWHALL, Noble Grand. HATTIE WAGNER, Secretary.

**AZTLAN LODGE No. 3, I. O. O. F.** meets every Friday evening in Odd Fellows' hall, San Francisco street. Visiting brothers welcome. NATE GOLDROP, N. G. A. F. EASLEY, Secretary.

**K. O. P.**

**SANTA FE LODGE No. 2, K. of P.** Regular meeting every Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at Casino hall. Visiting knights given a cordial welcome. R. H. BOWLER, C. C. LEX MUEHLERSEN, K. of R. & S.

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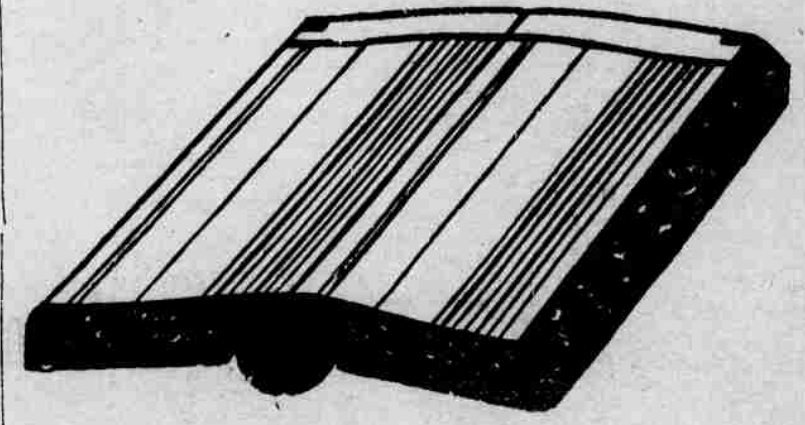
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